

AperTO - Archivio Istituzionale Open Access dell'Università di Torino

A real-world study of Alemtuzumab in a cohort of Italian patients

This is a pre print version of the following article:

Original Citation:

Availability:

This version is available <http://hdl.handle.net/2318/1757451> since 2020-10-01T15:52:17Z

Publisher:

SAGE PUBLICATIONS LTD

Terms of use:

Open Access

Anyone can freely access the full text of works made available as "Open Access". Works made available under a Creative Commons license can be used according to the terms and conditions of said license. Use of all other works requires consent of the right holder (author or publisher) if not exempted from copyright protection by the applicable law.

(Article begins on next page)

Abstract: P1428

Type: Poster Sessions

Abstract Category: Therapy - Others

F. Saccà¹, C.V. Russo¹, J. Frau², P. Annovazzi³, E. Signoriello⁴, S. Bonavita⁴, R. Grasso⁵, M. Clerico⁶, C. Cordioli⁷, A. Laroni⁸, M. Capobianco⁹, V. Torri Clerici¹⁰, A. Sartori¹¹, P. Cavalla¹², G.T. Maniscalco¹³, S. La Gioia¹⁴, F. Caleri¹⁵, A. Giugno¹⁶, R. Iodice¹, A. Carotenuto¹, E. Cocco², G. Fenu², M. Zaffaroni³, D. Baroncini³, G. Lus⁴, A. Gallo¹⁷, S.F. De Mercanti⁸, C. Lapucci⁸, V. Di Francescantonio⁵, M.P. Sorman¹⁸, A. Signori¹⁸

¹NSRO Department, University of Naples Federico II, Napoli, ²Centro Sclerosi Multipla, ASSL Cagliari (ATS Sardegna); Dipartimento di Scienze Mediche e Sanità Pubblica, University of Cagliari, Cagliari, ³Multiple Sclerosis Center, ASST della Valle Olona, Hospital of Gallarate, Gallarate, ⁴University of Campania Luigi Vanvitelli, Napoli, ⁵University of Foggia, Foggia, ⁶Dipartimento di Scienze Cliniche e Biologiche, University of Torino, Torino, ⁷Multiple Sclerosis Center, ASST Spedali Civili, PO di Montichiari, Montichiari, ⁸Department of Neurosciences, Rehabilitation, Ophthalmology, Genetics, Maternal and Child Health and Center of Excellence for Biomedical Research (CEBR) and IRCCS San Martino-IST, University of Genova, Genova, ⁹Neurologia-CRESM, AOU San Luigi Gonzaga, Torino, ¹⁰Neuro-immunology and Neuromuscular Diseases Unit, IRCCS Foundation Carlo Besta Neurological Institute, Milano, ¹¹Neurology Clinic, Department of Medical, Surgical, and Health Sciences, University of Trieste, Trieste, ¹²MS Center, City of Health & Science University Hospital, Torino, ¹³AORN A.Cardarelli, Napoli, ¹⁴Centro Sclerosi Multipla, ASST Papa Giovanni XXIII, Bergamo, ¹⁵Department of Neurology, Franz Tappeiner Hospital, Merano, ¹⁶University Magna Graecia of Catanzaro, Catanzaro, ¹⁷University of Campania 'Luigi Vanvitelli', Napoli, ¹⁸Department of Health Sciences (DISSAL), Section of Biostatistics, University of Genova, Genova, Italy

Introduction: Real-world data on Alemtuzumab is limited and does not provide evidence on its effectiveness after different Disease Modifying Therapies (DMTs).

Objectives: To evaluate the impact of clinical variables on ARR and No Evidence of Disease Activity (NEDA) during Alemtuzumab therapy.

Aims: To provide real-world data on the efficacy of Alemtuzumab.

Methods: We retrospectively included patients from eighteen Italian MS-centers who started Alemtuzumab, and recorded demographics, previous therapies, washout duration, relapses and EDSS. Negative-binomial regression models were used to assess the effect of factors on ARR after Alemtuzumab initiation.

Results: We included 322 patients (mean age 36.8 years, 71.1% females, median EDSS 3, mean disease duration 7.4 years, median number of previous therapies 3). 106 patients were previously treated with Fingolimod, 80 with Natalizumab, 46 with Dimethylfumarate, 35 were treatment-naïve, 30 with interferon/glatiramer acetate, 10 with Teriflunomide, 9 with other drugs and 6 with Daclizumab. Reason for switch was relapse-rate (41.3%), MRI (22.8%), JCV+ (18.2%), EDSS progression (4.9%), other (12.8%). Median follow-up was 1.94 years. Pre-Alemtuzumab ARR was 0.99, and decreased to 0.13 during Alemtuzumab ($p < 0.001$). Number of previous year relapses was associated with Alemtuzumab-ARR ($RR=1.37$; $p=0.011$). Washout did not impact on Alemtuzumab-ARR (median 3 months; $p=0.59$). Progression-free survival was 95% after 1 year, and 88.1% after 2 years of Alemtuzumab. EDSS improvement occurred in 13.5% after 1 year, and 23.9% after 2 years. 61.8% of patients achieved NEDA after 1 year and 53.6% after 2 years. 13.9% experienced a relapse between Alemtuzumab courses, and this was linked to higher ARR during the remaining follow-up ($RR=4.00$; $p < 0.001$). 25 patients dropped-out for adverse events (7), relapse-rate (6), MRI activity (5), compliance (3), other (4).

Conclusions: Alemtuzumab decreases ARR independent of previous therapy, including patients with disease activity during Natalizumab. Relapses between treatment courses are associated with higher disease activity during follow-up.

Disclosure: Francesco Saccà received honoraria for public speaking and/or for advisory boards from Almirall, Biogen, Forward Pharma, Merck, Mylan, Novartis, Pomona, Sanofi, Roche, Teva. Cinzia Valeria Russo had nothing to disclose. Roberta Grasso received honoraria for public speaking and/or for advisory boards from Merck, Biogen, Sanofi, Novartis. Jessica Frau serves on scientific advisory boards for Biogen and Genzyme, and has received honoraria as a speaker from Merck Serono, Genzyme, Biogen and Teva. Pietro Annovazzi received personal compensation for speaking at meeting or participating in advisory boards from Almirall, Biogen, Merck, Mylan, Novartis, Roche, Sanofi and TEVA. Elisabetta Signoriello received personal compensation from Almirall, Biogen, Genzyme, Novartis, and Teva for traveling and advisory boards. Simona Bonavita received honoraria for public speaking and/or for advisory boards from roche, novartis, teva, genzyme, merck serono, biogen. Roberta Grasso received compensation for serving in advisory boards for Merck, Biogen, Sanofi, Novartis. Marinella Clerico received personal compensation as invited speaker to conferences or to participate in advisory committee or boards from Merck, Biogen, Novartis, Sanofi-Genzyme and Pomona; received sponsorship to attend congresses from Merck, Biogen, Novartis, Sanofi-Genzyme and Almirall. Cinzia Cordioli received personal compensation for speaking and travel grants from Biogen, Novartis, TEVA, Merck Serono, Almirall. Alice Laroni received financial support for travel and attending meeting from Merck, Sanofi Genzyme, Teva, Biogen and Novartis. Marco Capobianco received personal compensation for speaking at meeting or participating in advisory boards from Almirall, Biogen, Merck, Novartis, Roche, Sanofi, TEVA. Valentina Torri Clerici acted as an Advisory Board member of Teva, Merck, Roche, Biogen, Novartis and Almirall; received funding for traveling by Genzyme, Merck and Roche; received honoraria for speaking or writing from Genzyme, Novartis and Almirall. She received support for research project by Almirall. Arianna Sartori has received funding for travel and/or speaker honoraria from Novartis, Teva, Merck, Genzyme, Roche, Biogen. Paola Cavalla support for participation to scientific meetings or personal compensation for speaking at meeting or in advisory boards from Biogen, Merck, Novartis, Roche, Sanofi, TEVA. Giorgia Teresa Maniscalco received personal compensation from Novartis, Genzyme, Biogen, Merck Serono, and TEVA for public

speaking and advisory boards. Sara La Gioia has nothing to disclose. Francesca Caleri has nothing to disclose. Alessia Giugno has nothing to disclose. Rosa Iodice received honoraria for advisory board and / or travel grant and /or public speaking from Biogen, Merck, Mylan, Sanofi, Roche. Antonio Carotenuto has nothing to disclose. Eleonora Cocco received research grants and honoraria as a speaker and member of advisory boards by Almirall, Bayer, Biogen Idec, Merck Serono, Novartis, Sanofi Genzyme, Teva, Roche. Giuseppe Fenu received honoraria for consultancy from Novartis, Biogen and for speaking from Merck and Teva. Mauro Zaffaroni received financial support for attending scientific meetings from Biogen, Genzyme, Merck Serono, Novartis, Sanofi-Aventis, Teva and received funds for his Department by Novartis. Damiano Baroncini received honoraria from Almirall for the creation of editorial publications, and travel grants for participation to international congresses from Genzyme and TEVA. Giacomo Lus received personal compensation for activities with Biogen Idec, Merck Serono, Novartis, Sanofi-Aventis Pharmaceuticals, Teva neuroscience as a consultant and speaker and received research support from Biogen Idec, Merck Serono, and Novartis. Antonio Gallo A.G. received honoraria for speaking and travel grants from Biogen, Sanofi-Aventis, Merck, Genzyme, Teva, and Novartis. Stefania De Mercanti received sponsorship to attend congresses from Merck, Biogen, Novartis, Sanofi-Genzyme and Almirall. Caterina Lapucci has nothing to disclose. Valeria Di Francescantonio has nothing to disclose. Maria Pia Sormanahas received consulting fees from Biogen, Merck, Teva, Genzyme, Roche, Novartis, GeNeuro and Medday. Alessio Signori received teaching honoraria from Novartis outside this work.